

The Blair County Whig.

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OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

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By John Brotherline.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

THE WHIG.

Annual Message

Governor of Pennsylvania.

READ JANUARY 7, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN--Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this Commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1861, was \$1,551,605 72

Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861, were as follows:

Ordinary sources, \$4,017,822 39

6 per cent. loan act May 15, 1861, 387,850 00

From various banks as a equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on public debt, 140,768 30

Refunded cash, military, 29,566 42

U. S. Government, 605,740 52 5,211,747 63

Total in to Treasury for fiscal ending Nov. 30th 1861, \$6,763,353 35

And the payments have been as follows:

For ordinary purposes, \$3,083,110 06

Paid on State interest as a equivalent for coin, 146,631 22

Military expenses, act April 12, 1861, 7 62

Military expenses, act May 15, 1861, 460,548 68

Military expenses, act May 16, 1861, 1,217 26

Military expenses, act April 16, 1862, 20,607 04

Military pensions, act May 15, 1861, 400 54

Com's of Sinking Fund, 427,881 51

Domestic Creditors 105 32

Temporary Loan redeemed, 100,000 00

U. S. Government Direct tax 350,000 00 4,590,509 25

Leaving balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1862, 2,172,844 10

of which amount \$195,576, 27 is the balance of unexpended military loan, as follows

Balance of said fund Nov. 30, 1861, 390,507 41

Receipts under act of May 15, 1861, 387,850 00

778,357 41

Paid for military expenses above, 482,781 14

Paid for redemption of temporary loan, 100,000 00

582,781 14

195,576 27

Receipts from ordinary sources:

For year ending Nov. 30, 1862, \$4,017,822 39

For year ending Nov. 30, 1861, 3,017,645 57

Excess of receipts for 1862, \$1,030,176 82

Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting interest:

For year ending Nov. 30, 1861, \$1,118,662 93

For year ending Nov. 30, 1862, 1,022,345 77

Decrease in expenditures of 1862, \$ 95,317 16

From the tables exhibited it will appear that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts for the year 1861, \$1,030,176. 82, [the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being \$144,095.37] and that the ordinary expenditures of 1862 were \$95,317.16 less than the year previous.

This healthy condition of the revenues and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the rigid economy, which has been practiced, (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the National Government,) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burdens of the people.

In this connection it is proper to invite your attention to the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, now, in some parts of the State oppressive.

Amount of public debt of Penna., as it stood on the 1st of December, 1861, \$40,580,666 08

Additional amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, on Military Loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861, 387,850 00

\$40,968,516 08

Deduct amt't redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1862, viz:

6 per cent. State stocks, \$268,809 49

4 per cent. State stocks, 50,000 00

4 per cent. State stocks, 100,000 00

Int't certificates, 17 25

Relief notes, 1,411 00

Domestic creditors' certificates, 64 52

Military Loan, per act of Apr. 12, 1861, redeemed, 100,000 00

\$ 526,302 26

Public debt Dec. 1, 1862, \$40,448,213 82

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, as follows:

Bonds of Sunbury and Erie R. R. Company, \$ 3,500,000

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 7,000,000

Bonds of Wyoming Canal Co., 281,000

\$10,781,000

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my Proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced, \$262,801 67

As follows, viz:

State loans, \$261,178 74

Interest certificates, 370 41

Domestic creditors' certificates, 64 52

Relief notes cancelled, 11 88

\$262,801 67

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the Sinking Fund year on the first Monday of

September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's Report and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Under the Act of 11th of April, 1862, I appointed Wm. McClelland, R. B. McCombs and M. Russell Thayer, Esqrs., as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and will no doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the departments under their care.

In accordance with the act of 10th February, 1862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to \$1,946,719 33, was on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of the sums claimed by this State from the Government, and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by the act of Congress for prompt payment.

Pennsylvania thus paid her quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipment of volunteers, about \$500,000.

On the 20th of February last, I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861.

On the 20th of November, I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury.

With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resources of our northwestern counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of \$146,681 22 for the difference between specie and paper currency, of which the banks under the provisions of the Act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State \$140,768 38.

This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide it will be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay in like manner the interest which will fall due hereafter. We should be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject.

In my opinion there are already more incorporated banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be incorporated.

On the 7th of July last a call was made by the President for 300,000 volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement.

Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I of course could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended by injurious delay.

Under these circumstances I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties, the sums necessary to insure their proportions of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the county commissioners gener-

ally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on all classes of people throughout the State.

The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised; four other regiments, which, previous to this call, had been authorized by the War Department to be raised, are still in progress of organization.

On special requisitions from the War Department there have been raised and are now in service five additional regiments, and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery. A battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Major Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, also under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by Proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. And on the 11th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for 50,000 volunteer Militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided.

The command of the whole force was taken by Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at my urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the Volunteer Militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg, and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither.

One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's Powder Mills, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had polluted.

For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops through me. Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attending their services by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid.

Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of the courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered unaccustomed privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service that was required of them.

On the 4th of August last, a draft of 300,000 militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrolment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempt from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 16th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settlements and payments.

Including the three months volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general

government, more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some fifty thousand who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of 11th September last, making in the whole more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of supplies useful to them and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South mountain, and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the Potomac. Immediately after I received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson Cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of Regulars at the Barracks at that place. These troops were pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavalry at Camp Curtin, consisting of one full and two imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and, together with two companies of infantry and a battery of volunteer light artillery of Harrisburg, were held in readiness to go forward, when Maj. General Wool arrived and assumed the command of all the forces. He had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettysburg.

The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of General Wool, and escaped from the State. I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by the raid.

On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier General Andrew Porter, of the United States Army, who testified his affection for his native State, and zeal in her service when threatened. And on the same, and other occasions, I am indebted to Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John A. Wright and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of my Staff, who came promptly on my summons and served with their accustomed zeal and fidelity, without pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some effectual legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected.

The State is in possession of the following Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition:

63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs.

2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12 Griffin rifled cannon, 6 pounders, 2 caissons and 2 battery wagons, presented to the State by the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September last.

26,432 muskets and rifles, of which 11,614 are ready for issue, 4,460 in the hands of mechanics for repairs, and the balance having been used by the militia called out in September last, require cleaning.

12,427 sets infantry accoutrements complete.

1,298 swords and sabres.

684 pistols.

1,938 rounds artillery ammunition.

1,522,000 rounds ammunition for small arms.

The following arms, accoutrements and ammunition have been furnished according to law to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the Militia Act of 1858:

5,540 muskets and rifles with accoutrements complete were issued to and are now in possession of border counties.

4,958 muskets and rifles, and 3,041 sets of accoutrements issued to and now in possession of organized companies.

Also 80,000 rounds of ammunition issued to border counties and organized companies.

1,755 muskets and 895 sets of accoutrements, were issued to Col. Brown and Glantz's regiments on going into the service.

32 pieces of artillery issued to First Pennsylvania Artillery Col. Chas. T. Campbell commanding, on going into the service.

528 sabres, 1,056 pistols and 528 sets of accoutrements, issued to organized cavalry companies.

Showing an aggregate of 107 pieces of artillery.

39,045 muskets and rifles.

1,740 pistols.

1,826 sabres.

22,203 sets infantry accoutrements.

528 sets cavalry accoutrements.

1,608,938 rounds of ammunition.

In addition to the above the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the "Home Guard of the city of Philadelphia," to be in its possession, viz:

6 20-pounder Parrot rifled guns.

2 10 pounder Prussian rifled guns.

1 10 pounder English rifled gun.

12 caissons for 20-pounder Parrot rifled guns.

2 caissons for 10 pounder Prussian rifled guns, with tools and stores.

1 12-pound rifled howitzer, Dahlgren.

1 12-pounder rifled howitzer, 750 lbs., Dahlgren.

2 field carriages for ditto.

2 small howitzer guns, 12-pounders, with carriages, tools and stores.

1 12 pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgren.

1 12-pounder smooth-bore, 750 lbs., Dahlgren.

2 field carriages for ditto.

2 small 12-pounder howitzers, with carriages, tools and stores.

195 saddles.

127 saddles, with traces, breast straps, &c.

68 saddles, incomplete.

2,296 muskets and rifles.

200 pistols and 124 holsters.

1,997 rounds of shot and shell.

672,884 rounds of musket and rifle cartridge.

The foregoing does not include the arms and equipments that have been issued to the several regiments of the Home Guard, and which are in their possession.

For the details of military operations and of statistics, I refer you to the Reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, and the Chief of Transportation, which accompany this message.

In regard to the election of officers in the Reserve Corps and the recruitment of the regiments of that corps and of our other gallant regiments of volunteers, I propose to send a special message in a few days, as I desire to treat these subjects somewhat at large, and to submit to the Legislature some documents relating to them.

By the 13th section of the act of May 15th, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the treasury for a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity. At the date of my last annual message, I had drawn from the treasury eight thousand five hundred dollars, and had paid out up to the 1st of December, 1861, six thousand four hundred dollars, when my account was settled. Since that time I have drawn two thousand dollars from the treasury, part of which, with the balance in my hands, has been expended in the payment of members of my personal staff in service when I required assistance, and in procuring information, and to persons employed when the State was threatened with invasion in September, 1862, and during the raid in October last.

An account of these expenditures will be found on file in the office of the Auditor General.

Under the act of 20th April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the sale of the powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia. The powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located. A state powder magazine ought in my judgment, to be erected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

In September last two batteries of rifled cannon were presented to the Commonwealth by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through S. V. Merriek, Esq., which are now in the Arsenal in that city. I recommend that provision be made for procuring carriages, caissons and other equipments for them. The liberal donors are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift.

Under the joint resolutions of 28th of February, 1852, measures were promptly taken for the relief of our sick and wounded men in field.

The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and those in the corps of Major General Banks were duly attended on the field or in the vicinity by Surgeon General Smith and a corps of surgeons under his direction, and were brought into this State. The same system would have been continued, but in June last, I received a letter from the Surgeon General of the United States, representing that it was found inconvenient to the service, and must create difficulties in the regular identification of the soldiers for pay and pensions.

In compliance with his views, I was reluctantly obliged to discontinue the system, but I have not ceased to urge on the War Department the propriety of sending our sick and wounded men into the State, where they can be nursed and cared for by their friends, and have to say that at length such an arrangement was made with the authorities at Washington, which it was hoped would be effective, but there has been such tardiness in putting it into practical operation, that I recommend the Legislature to invite the attention of the War Department to the subject.

Our suffering men have a right to the sympathy and aid of their State, to be so rendered as not to injure the service. If the bringing them home to be attended could produce even inconvenience to that, I would not urge it. But it is cruel to leave them to the care and (I regret to say it) frequently to the neglect, or worse, of strange officials, at points in the immediate vicinity of all the abundant comforts which the solicitude of their families and

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THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1863.

The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, (Dem.) was elected to serve the term of six years from the 4th day of March next, in the United States Senate, by the Legislature of this State, on Tuesday last, on the first ballot. The vote was for Buckalew 67, Hon. Simon Cameron (Rep.) 65, Hon. Wm. D. Kelly 1.

The Governor's Message.

Gov. Curtin delivered his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 7th instant. We publish it in full on the outside of this week's *Whig*, and we ask for it a careful perusal by our readers. Considering the importance of the topics discussed—the position which the Commonwealth, from whatever standpoint we gaze at it, now occupies—the crisis in which the Union is involved—this Message deserves a double importance both as a state paper, and the enunciation of the Chief Magistrate of one, if not the most powerful Commonwealth in the Union, either as it *was* or as it *is*.

The first topic touched is of course one relating to the peculiar interests of the State. Those interests are involved in the business prosperity of the people, and this prosperity is of course more or less controlled by the financial health and security of the local state government. In this particular, the message presents a spectacle of security and success which seems almost fabulous.

From tables embraced in the message, we derive the information that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861 one million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents, [the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being \$144,005 37;] and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous. What other state can present a similar account of its finances? None, certainly in this Union, and of course none out of its limits on either side of the Atlantic. And with this spectacle of the health of our finances, while the nation is dividing plans for the increase of its revenues, the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania deems it just to recommend a reduction of the burdens of taxation, because the resources and the finances of the Commonwealth are such as to enable the State Government to sustain itself, to a certain extent, without direct aid from the people. We deem this bare fact, extracted from the figures with which the message sets forth the financial condition of the State, sufficient to elicit our warmest congratulations, not only for the people, who are so largely benefited by the result but for the Executive, who has so steadily and zealously labored for its realization.

The message in detail refers to other interests affecting the credit of the State and contributing to its resources, all of which are in a healthy and prosperous condition. In reference to the military operations of the Commonwealth, the message conveys facts which have already found their way to the public in unofficial shape. These facts are now the fair boast and honest pride of every true Pennsylvanian, if not of every loyal man and patriotic lover of the Union. Every call made for troops was promptly answered, and the men, without a murmur or expression of dissent, were mustered into the service of the Government, and are now either bravely battling in defence of the Union, or after having fought the good fight, are resting in graves covered with the glory of the deeds in which they participated.

It is best that the reader reviews for himself the history and the figures which the message presents. When these are fairly weighed and digested, when the lo-

cal government of the Commonwealth is tested by the force which these present, Pennsylvania will be found in a position at once prosperous and impregnable—prosperous when considered in reference to her internal trade and resources, and impregnable when contemplated as a life-giving power to the existence and stability of the American Union.

The Rebels in Eastern Virginia are hurrying off to the South all the slaves they can catch, and on the other hand the slaves are making every effort to get with-in the Union lines. It is said that slaves in Maryland are refusing to work without pay, and altogether there would seem to be very little reliance to be placed upon the peculiar institution along the Eastern border.

The Governor of Minnesota says that that State has furnished 300 men over her quota, beside crushing out the greatest Indian uprising ever known in the country. The Governor demands that the Indians shall be removed from the borders of the State.

COMING HOME.—It is stated that the Pennsylvania Reserves are to return to the State for consolidation and reorganization. This war worn division, which has won for itself such glory wherever it has been engaged, deserve an ovation from the people of their native State.

We learn that the 125th and other nine months' regiments, have been ordered to North Carolina. Captain McKeage leaves home by this order to join his company.

We have just returned home from Washington. Soldiers entitled to Back Pay, Bounty, &c., will make report to us without delay.

Captain Samuel Hayett, 110th P. V., has resigned on account of ill health, and returned home to Huntingdon.

Hon. S. S. Blair will please accept our thanks for "Message and Diplomatic Correspondence of 1862."

We have received the Tribune Almanac for 1863. Now is the time to send in your orders.

Bad News from Galveston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. By the arrival of the United States gunboat Clifton at South West Pass, on the evening of Jan. 3, I learn that early on the morning of Jan. 1, the Rebels made an attack by land and water on the Union forces at Galveston.

Our gunboats were attacked by five rebel steamers, protected by double rows of bales of cotton, and loaded with troops, armed with rifles, muskets, shot guns, &c.

The Harriet Lane was captured by boarding after about all of her officers, and a crew of about 130, all told, had been killed by musketry from the Rebel steamers. The gunboats Clifton and Owase were engaged and escaped. Two barks loaded with coal, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Westfield (flag-ship), Commodore Renshaw, was not engaged, being ashore in another channel. Her crew were transferred to transports, and Commodore Renshaw, fearing she would fall into the hands of the Rebels, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident, the explosion took place before a boat, containing Com. Renshaw, First Lieut. Zimmermann, and the boat's crew, got away, and they were consequently blown up with the ship.

The Rebel force was estimated at 5,000, under the command of Gen. Magruder. Our land force, under the command of Col. Burrell of Massachusetts, probably did not exceed 300, the residue not having arrived, or not having disembarked at the time of the fight.

Our loss was estimated at from 150 to 200 killed, and 200 taken prisoners. It is thought the Rebel loss must have been much more, as our guns were firing grape and canister continually in their midst.

T. D. COOK, Jr., Purser of the U. S. M. Steamship Creole.

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURG.

Gen. Sherman Repulsed.

CAIRO, Jan. 11, 1863.

An arrival to-night from the Yazoo brings authentic accounts from Vicksburg. Gen. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under the direction of Gen. McClernand, embarked on Saturday on transports, closely pressed by the Rebel advance, which coming in range of the gunboats, were driven back with severe loss. At the last accounts the entire fleet of transports, with troops, had arrived at Island No. 82, on the way to Napoleon.

Capt. Moore with about 100 men, attacked a camp of 300 Rebels at Huntson's Mills, 35 miles east of Fort Pillow on the morning of the 8th.

The Rebels were completely surprised. Sixteen Rebels were killed and forty-six taken prisoners. Fifty horses and a lot of small arms were captured.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 10. A dispatch from Memphis, this morning, says that Gen. McClernand has arrived at Vicksburg, and superseded Gen. Sherman in the command there.

THE RAID IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Official Dispatch.

HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 7. —To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: I have just received a dispatch from Major General Granger, that the cavalry force of about 1000 men which he sent to East Tennessee on the 21st ult., by my order, under the command of Brig. Gen. P. Carter, to destroy the East Tennessee Railroad bridges, &c., has been heard from. Gen. Granger has just received a dispatch from General Carter, at Manchester, Kentucky, on his return, stating that on the 30th he entirely destroyed the Union and Wataga bridges, with ten miles of railroad, 550 rebels were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, 700 stand of arms and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores were captured. Also, a locomotive and two cars were taken and destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at the Wataga bridge, and another at Jonesville. We lost but ten men.

This expedition, as characterized by Gen. Granger, has been one of the most hazardous and daring of the war, attended with great hardships and privations, owing to the almost impassable nature of the country, the length of the route of nearly 200 miles each way, and the inclement season. The important results of this expedition can hardly be overrated, severing, as it has, the main rebel artery of communication between Virginia and the southwest. Gen. Carter, his officers and men, deserve the thanks of the country. Great credit is also due to Major General Granger, under whose immediate supervision the expedition was fitted out, and whose long cavalry experience was a guarantee that nothing tending to its success would be neglected or forgotten.

[Signed] G. B. WRIGHT, Maj. Gen. Comd. RESPONSE OF GEN. HALLECK. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—To Maj. Gen. Wright, Cincinnati: The daring operations and brilliant achievements of Gen. Carter and his command are without a parallel in the history of the war, and deserves the thanks of the country. This expedition has proved the capacity of our country for bold and daring movements, which I do not doubt, will be imitated by others. [Signed] H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

The Attack on Springfield, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Gen. Curtis has received the following dispatch from Gen. Brown: SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 8, 3 o'clock, P. M.—The enemy is crowding us and fighting us closely; the men are behaving well. I am holding all the strong positions, and the enemy must fight as I want him, whether he likes it or not. GENERAL BROWN.

Dr. Melcher has just sent the following dispatch, dated this afternoon: "Gen. Brown is badly wounded. There has been no severe fighting since noon.—The enemy is in large force. The enemy took one of our guns, but were repulsed at dark. Militia reinforcements are coming in. The prisoners say that Gen. Marmaduke is in command of the rebels, and will be reinforced to-night."

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Telegraphic communication with Springfield ceased at 3 o'clock this morning. The enemy entered our stockade yesterday afternoon. Our force is reported to be 2000, with 2 pieces of artillery.

GENERAL BROWN.

Springfield contains a very large amount of army store, arms and ammunition. Fifteen four-horse teams and thirty men, belonging to the Telegraphic corps, are supposed to have been captured a few miles south of Springfield. Gen. Brown's left shoulder was badly shattered, and he would have to submit to amputation to save his life.

LATER—THE REBELS REPULSED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12. Late last night Gen. Curtis received a dispatch from Col. Crabb commanding at Springfield, stating that the rebels were repulsed at every advance, and that his troops still held the town. Our loss is 17 killed. The number wounded is not known.

We have buried 300 rebels, and many more taken off the field. The rebels left a large number of wounded in our hands. But little of the town was destroyed, and that was by our own troops.

The telegraph is almost wholly destroyed between Springfield and Sand Spring. Gen. Curtis has three columns of troops in pursuit of the enemy.

Affairs in Mobile.

Private letters from the blockading fleet off Mobile, dated Dec 23d, say that deserters to the United States from the rebel forts and neighborhood, states that "a General Hardship commands in Mobile; beef only once a week; oysters only at other times, no sugar, no tea, no coffee."

The pirate Oveta is still in harbor. Our fleet expects her to stay there. Nothing has been entering or leaving the harbor since Captain Prebel's departure, one sloop with cotton, which, on getting out, was captured by our cruisers, and a cotton laden schooner, which, getting out under cover of a storm, "found her heart failing her," and, endeavoring to run her back again, lost her footing and went on to the breakers, too nearly under the guns of fort Morgan to enable our squadrons to indulge in any sequestration, but, by way of making everything sure, she set her self on fire and was utterly consumed.

Everything is dead and dismal in Mobile, the place having become hardly worth taking.

Address of Gen. Halleck to Gen. Rosecrans.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Major General W. S. Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Cumberland:

General:—The rebel accounts fully confirm your dispatches from the battle field. The victory was well earned and one of the most brilliant of the war. You and your brave Army have won the gratitude of your country and the admiration of the world.

The field of Murfreesboro is made historical, and future generations will point out the places where so many heroes fell gloriously in defense of the Constitution and the Union.

All honor to the Army of the Cumberland. Thanks to the living and tears for the lamented dead. [Signed] W. H. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

Office of Internal Revenue, 17th A. J. Dis. of Pa., Huntingdon, Jan. 12.

In pursuance of instructions from the Department, I hereby reduce the number of Assistants for this District, (Dr. H. L. Brown having resigned,) and appoint the following persons, to whom the former Assistants will present and deliver all books, blanks, &c., in their possession, within their several Divisions, viz:

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Division 1st. S. G. Whitaker, Huntingdon borough, Henderson Oneida, Brady and Union townships, and Mt. Union.

P. O. Huntingdon.

2d. Joseph Johnston, Petersburg borough, West, Barree, and Jackson township.

P. O. Shaver's Creek.

3d. John Inget, Alexandria borough, Porter Morris, Walker, Juniata and Cass townships. P. O. Huntingdon.

4th. John Garner, Penn, Hopewell, Carbon and Tod townships. P. O. James Creek.

5th. Benj. Lutz, Shirley'sburg borough, Shirley, (except Mt. Union,) Cromwell, Clay, Springfield, Dublin and Tell townships, and Orbisonia borough. P. O. Shirley'sburg.

6th. John H. Stonebrooke, Franklin, Warriorsburg townships and Birmingham borough. P. O. Sligo Forge.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

7th. John M. Bowman, Johnstown, Cambria City, Millville and Conasaugh borough. P. O. Johnstown.

8th. Newton J. Roberts, Borough of Ebensburg, Wilmore, Chest Springs, Galitzen, Loretto, Summerville, Cambria, Croyle, Summerhill, Clearfield, Munster, Washington, Allegheny, Jackson and Blacklick townships. P. O. Ebensburg.

9th. John Porter, Carroll borough, Carroll, Susquehanna, Chess and White townships. P. O. Newmans Mills.

BLAIR COUNTY.

10th. C. Blythe Jones, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O. Hollidaysburg.

11th. Daniel C. Gibbons, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

12th. Samuel Smith, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

13th. Robert Alexander, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

14th. George W. Russ, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. P. O. Hollidaysburg.

MILLIN COUNTY.

15th. Jos. Milliken, borough of Lewis-town, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O. Lewistown.

16th. Robt. Sterrett, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Mennu townships. P. O. Reidsville.

All persons will take notice that the returns, licenses, &c., are to be returned to, and applied for within their respective Divisions, to and of, the several Assistant Assessors herein mentioned; and all former Assistants are required to make their returns up to the 1st of January inst., immediately, in clear terms, for each month, alphabetically. Persons required under the law to make monthly returns, are notified that it is their duty to do so, without a call from the Assistant Assessors, blanks being furnished them for the purpose. It places an unnecessary expense upon the Government to pay Assistant Assessors for continually calling for returns, which each man knows it is his legal duty to make. Nor should they, (the Assessors,) be allowed for so doing. The penalty is plain in the law itself. And however unpleasant the duty to enforce it against delinquents, sworn officers, regarding their official obligations, cannot do otherwise.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL, Assessor.

Jan. 17, 1862-3t.

HEALTH FOR THE SOLDIER.

For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS taken every other night will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per Box.

222

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located at above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular. BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN. 1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

\$30. Employment! \$100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(A NEW ENGLAND) WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay \$30 to \$100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp, CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Agt., For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17-1 30

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers. The public are requested to give him a trial. ROBERT MACKEN. Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 14 miles of Fosteria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERTON. Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER, First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street.

WILL accommodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitter, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds. Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

FRED. W. RAUCH.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Albion friends for their custom whilst residing in their midst, and now informs them and the people of Hollidaysburg and Blair county, that he has resumed business again at his old Brewery, in Hollidaysburg, where he will be pleased to accommodate them all with the best article of Lager and other Beer, in large or small quantities.

Dealers, as well as individuals who indulge in the beverage, are invited to give him a call at his Saloon, and sample his "malt." November 15, 1862.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

OR, The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED. 1 vol., large 12mo. Price \$1.25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and the incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II. THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price \$1.

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Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of J. P. Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1-20.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, On Monday the 26th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of William Robeson in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Snyder tp., Blair county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the east and west by lands of Bald Eagle Furnace, on the north by lands of Schoonberger's, and on the south by lands of George Black, blanking on the Tyrone and Bald Eagle Plank Road, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Robeson.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of Peter Helsel in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Logan township, Blair county, containing ninety acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George Manly on the north, and lands belonging to the heirs of Samuel McElathery on the east, and lands of Geo. Hartzell, Jr., on the south, having thereon erected a log dwelling house and a log stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Helsel.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of James Stiff, in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Free-lom township, Blair county, containing seventy acres, more or less, and bounded by the lands of Wm. Shaw on the east and north, and by lands of Michael McIntosh on the west, and by lands of Samuel Shaw and others on the south, having thereon erected a one and a half story log dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Stiff.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of Wm. K. Piper in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Gaysport, in Blair county, fronting one hundred and twenty feet on Bedford street, and extending back from said street, along Newry street, 150 feet to an alley, thence along said alley 45 feet to lot of Mrs. Longnecker, thence along said lot 180 feet to Bedford street, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house and frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. K. Piper.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of William W. Jackson in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, bounded on the east by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, on the north by lands of James A. McCahan, on the south by lands of Joseph Smith, being part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant in the name of Thos. Van Buskirk, (the Thos. Van Buskirk tract and about 20 acres, to be purchased from Wm. Holliday, lying on the southwest side of the Thos. Van Buskirk and adjoining lands of James Gardner,) supposed to contain 149 acres and 125 perches, having thereon erected a large two story brick dwelling house, a brick stable, a large frame bank barn and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. W. Jackson.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of Jonathan B. Leet in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Allegheny and Penn streets, thence along said Penn street 130 feet to a lot owned by Wm. Williams; thence along said lot in a westerly direction and parallel with the said Allegheny street 110 feet to a five foot alley; thence along said alley and parallel with said Penn street 110 feet to Allegheny street; thence along said Allegheny street 110 feet to the place of beginning—being parts of lots No. 167 and No. 198 in the plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, two frame stables and other improvements.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. D. Leet.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of Geo. Carothers and Margaret Carothers, his wife, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Gaysport, Blair county, on the south side of the railroad, fronting 80 feet on said railroad, and extending back 180 feet to Porter alley, being lot No. 19 in the general plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. Carothers and Margaret Carothers, his wife.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Jan. 10th, 1863.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The above described property will be knocked down to the highest bidder on Monday the 26th inst. The practice of keeping open the Sheriff's sales until Wednesday has been discontinued.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts., New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

THE WHIG.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

If you want to rent a house in Hollidaysburg at \$6 per month, inquire of the Editor. Possession given immediately.

DEAD.—The remains of David Isenberg, a private in Co. F, 125th Reg't, P. V., were brought home on Friday last, and interred at Mill Creek.

AT HOME.—Henry Bollinger, member of Co. G, 125th Reg't P. V. arrived at home on Tuesday night last, on furlough. He has been sick for some time, and we hope will soon be restored to his former good health.

APPOINTED.—We are glad to learn that L. Q. Hoover, son of Samuel Hoover, Esq. of this place, has been appointed one of the Pages in the Senate at Harrisburg. He will make an obliging and attentive Page.

ANOTHER SOLDIER DEAD.—Alfred Westbrook, a member of Co. D, 49th Regiment P. V., died in Huntingdon on Saturday evening last, of chronic diarrhoea, aged about 20 years. The deceased was the youngest son of Mr. Levi Westbrook.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday night the barn of Wm. Thompson, near Centre Furnace, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was filled with a large crop of grass and hay, which, with a quantity of valuable farming material, was all consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

DEATH OF T. R. HEWITT.—It is with feelings of sorrow that we announce the death of another brave soldier from this place—Mr. THOMAS R. HEWITT, of Co. M, 62d Reg't P. V., (son of Mrs. Emma Hewitt, of Hollidaysburg.) He was taken sick on the morning of the 6th inst. and died at 7 o'clock p. m. of the same day. He was a brave soldier, and had passed through several hard fought battles unharmed. We understand that his body will be brought home for interment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 31st ult., a fatal accident occurred to a lad named Keller, aged about 12 years, at the residence of Mr. Shaffer, at Waterstreet. He was engaged in throwing out fodder to the cattle, when by an accident his foot slipped, and he fell from the overshoot upon the head of one of the cattle feeding below, one of its horns penetrating the boy's body near the heart. He lingered for about 2 hours in great pain, when death kindly relieved him from his misery.

On Thursday last, Peter Vandevander of Petersburg, in company with another man, went to the woods to hunt. Arriving in the woods they met two others. After some conversation, the men scattered. In the evening Mr. Vandevander was reported missing. Search was made, but he was not found until Sunday. When found he was dead. A bullet had entered the back part of his head and lodged near the left eye. When found he had both hands in the pockets of his pantaloons, and his gun was lying beside him, loaded. No doubt the ball that struck him was a spent ball from the rifle of one of the three other gunners in the woods at the time.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Some time ago a case was tried in our sister county of Cambria, the decision of which is of importance to the traveling public generally.—A passenger desired to ride from Johnstown to this place, and when he offered a five dollar note to the ticket agent for his fare, no change could be made. He then took the cars and offered the conductor the same note, who upon examining it, pronounced it a counterfeit. On trial, however, the money was proved to be genuine. The conductor then put the man off at the next station, because he refused to give other money. He then prosecuted the conductor for assault and battery, and in his charge Judge Taylor held, that if conductors require it of the passenger, he, the passenger, is bound to make the change; that the conductor is not bound to take the fare out of a note larger in amount, and furnish the change to a passenger; that

what occurred in this case in reference to the five dollar note, was not a payment of the fare; and that if the passenger did not produce a ticket, or pay his fare in the cars, the conductor had a right to eject him therefrom, using no more force than was necessary. The conductor was consequently acquitted.—[Hunt. Jour.]

We regret to learn that David Stiller, of this place, got his arm so badly damaged at the Murfreesboro battle, as to render amputation necessary.

Read the new notice of appointments of Assistant Assessors.

THE ERA OF GREAT EVENTS.—Real Benefits to Humanity.—This is an era of grand ideas and magnificent projects; but among them all, there are comparatively few which have for their aim and object the best interests of humanity. New methods of expediting business are continually being introduced, but what do they add to the happiness or comfort of mankind? Nothing. One mind, with all its powers directed to the amelioration of suffering, has accomplished more for the real good of the race, than all the inventors engaged in the attempt to abridge time and space can ever achieve. We allude to THOMAS HOLLOWAY, whose PILLS and OINTMENT may be said to be omnipresent throughout the world. The Pills are working such wonders in cases of confirmed dyspepsia, that physicians everywhere are compelled to prescribe them, and the time is not distant when for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, they will be the only preparation which any intelligent individual will dare to use. Millions of dollars have been expended in making Dr. Holloway's medicines known; and they are known in every land where there is a written language. In this country they are especially appreciated, for there is scarcely a complaint incident to our climate for which they are not absolute specifics.—Under such circumstances, the enormous and ever increasing demand for them scarcely seems extraordinary, although it has no parallel in medical history.—N. Y. Courier.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.
SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$25. Payable by \$1 a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 2-17-3-16 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them. Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE, 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.

On Christmas, Dec. 25th, 1862, by the Rev. J. Hassler, GEO. M. STENGER, Esq., to Miss LOTTIE HASSLER, both of London, Franklin county.

On New Years, Jan. 1, 1863, by the Rev. J. Hassler, Mr. THOMAS A. PIPER to Miss REBECCA LIVINGSTON, both of Piper's Run, Bedford county.

On Thursday, Jan. 8th, 1863, by the Rev. J. Hassler, Mr. THOMAS STEEL, to Miss ELIZABETH SHOUR, both of Bedford county.

DIED.

At Gap Iron Works, Blair county, Pa., Dec. 31st, 1862, SALLIE, wife of J. W. Bracken, aged 25 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The subject of the above obituary, was one who, but to "know her was to love, or name her but to praise." A kind, affectionate wife, a devoted mother, a faithful friend, and, above all, a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. Her sufferings were borne with Christian fortitude; never was she heard to murmur or complain. Her only regrets were leaving a disconsolate husband and helpless children, three in number, to a cold, heartless, world.—But we trust that He who has promised to be a friend to the orphan will watch over and protect them until reunited in a brighter and a happier home beyond the skies. A "tear to thy memory, sweet friend." May she rest in peace until the resurrection morn, when she shall hear the glad promise, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Death, the cruel monster, calls
The dearest first away;
He drives his arrows at the best,
The noblest form of clay.

A monument may mark the spot,
When calm thy dust shall sleep;
And hearts as warm may gather there,
And silently may weep;

But in my heart thy image still
Shall ever be enshrined;
And though I moisten not with tears,
My grief lies deep in mind.

And to thy memory a sigh
Of fond and true esteem
I offer—all the gift I have—
Small, yet sincere, I deem.

And gladly would I seek to tell
Of Virtue, and bestow
All honor to departed worth,
For well my soul doth know.

In Duncansville, on the 5th inst., of
dysentery, SARAH, daughter of Joseph
Gates, (adopted daughter) and niece of
Abram and Margaret Miller, aged 8 years,
5 months, 2 weeks and 3 days.

Mourn not ye whose child hath fled,
From this region of the dead;
To you winged angel band,
To a better, fairer land.
Knowledge in that clime doth grow,
Free from weeds of toll and woe;
Joys which mortals may not share,
Mourn ye not, your child is there.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Jan. 16, 1863.
Family Flour, per bbl, \$6.37@6.50
Extra " " 6.00@6.25
Superfine, 5.62@5.87
White wheat per bushel, \$1.31
Red " " 1.25
Rye per bushel, 90
Corn per bushel, 80
Oats per bushel, new, 37, old 50
Barley per bushel, 1.10
Potatoes per bushel, .75
Cloverseed per bushel, 5.75@5.87
Timothy Seed per bushel, 1.50@1.62
Flax Seed per bushel, 2.25
Hay per ton, 11.00
Butter per pound, 16
Eggs per dozen, 16

KEMBLE & HOBART,

RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
21 and 22 Commercial Wharf,
BOSTON.

N. B.—It is our aim to establish a regular business, with some good Mills in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. We make regular advances on consignments.
Jan. 17, 1863. KEMBLE & HOBART.

Trial List for January Term, 1863

FIRST WEEK.
Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co.
S K Schoenberger vs Lloyd Holliday & Co et al
Geo W Graham vs Fox & Strouse
E J Leamer vs Wm K Hemphill & Co. et al.
John D Davis for use vs John Dougherty.
James M Bell vs Daniel K Ramey.
C Garber's Exrs vs A P Wilson.
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Brien's heirs.
John Brotherton vs Haggerty & Harman.
A M White & Co vs R M Lemon & Co.
Ed Isett vs J Walker's Exrs.
P Shoenberger's Exrs vs Samuel Dodson.
Daniel Shannon vs Geo Weha.
Kline & Carrol vs Wm Casey.
Christian Metz vs M E Church, Williamsburg.

SECOND WEEK.
M B Hetherington A J Patterson's Guardian.
Cudwallader's heirs vs Smith and Banks.
John Miller vs Penna R A Co.
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A Patterson.
McLennan & Johnson vs Bell & Cresswell.
Wm Kellerman vs S S Hart.
C Wendell vs A M & R White & Co.
F Strayer vs Spung & Walters.
D H Hofer's Admr vs E H Lytle & wife.
Lorenz & Leamer vs J L Hemphill & al.
Com. for use of Decker vs Decker & al.
W S & A G Boyd vs John B Shenefelt.
John Bell vs Samuel Miliken et al.
H Grumbecker vs Wm Donabson's Admr.
McLennan, Watson & Co vs J Brotherton.
Margaret Cassidy vs John Tate.
James Faulk vs Joseph Smith.
James A McCahan vs John Elliott & al.
E Bonlough vs Jacob Bonlough.
C Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & C R R Co.
J Blair Moore vs Joseph Smith.
Same vs D Caldwell.
D Mc Cormick vs Thos McNamara.
T H & J R Vaughn vs The Franklin H School.
Alex M Gettys vs Daniel Wertz et al.
Samuel M Hannah vs Palmer's Admr et al.
John Brotherton vs A W Jones Borough.
J G Parry vs Thos McNamara.
A Stuepp's Admr vs Watson, Denniston & Co.
Nancy Wite vs Henry Wite's Exrs.
A Stuepp's Admr vs R M Lemon.
Geo Buchanan vs E K Duncan.
Shoenberger's Exrs for use vs D K Ramey.
W R Poutroy vs A Patterson.
Drexel & Co vs Same.

Stuart & Bro vs Same.
Altoona & Clearfield Turnpike and Plank Road Co vs Arthur Hill's A Ins.
Geiger & Schwencik vs C B Sink.
James M Kinsel vs Benj Nugent.
Geo W Mank vs M B Lingenfelter et al.
Jas M Kinkade vs The Protection Fire Ins Co of Blair County.
Jacob Hesser vs Veach & McClain.
Peter Hewitt vs Joseph Smith.
Burrighs & al vs Jesse Fisher.
Rody Brady vs Benj Lewis.
Wm Vaughn vs John Devlin & al.
Jan. 17, 1862. A. S. MORROW, Pro'ly.

On Christmas, Dec. 25th, 1862, by the Rev. J. Hassler, GEO. M. STENGER, Esq., to Miss LOTTIE HASSLER, both of London, Franklin county.

On New Years, Jan. 1, 1863, by the Rev. J. Hassler, Mr. THOMAS A. PIPER to Miss REBECCA LIVINGSTON, both of Piper's Run, Bedford county.

On Thursday, Jan. 8th, 1863, by the Rev. J. Hassler, Mr. THOMAS STEEL, to Miss ELIZABETH SHOUR, both of Bedford county.

At Gap Iron Works, Blair county, Pa., Dec. 31st, 1862, SALLIE, wife of J. W. Bracken, aged 25 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The subject of the above obituary, was one who, but to "know her was to love, or name her but to praise." A kind, affectionate wife, a devoted mother, a faithful friend, and, above all, a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. Her sufferings were borne with Christian fortitude; never was she heard to murmur or complain. Her only regrets were leaving a disconsolate husband and helpless children, three in number, to a cold, heartless, world.—But we trust that He who has promised to be a friend to the orphan will watch over and protect them until reunited in a brighter and a happier home beyond the skies. A "tear to thy memory, sweet friend." May she rest in peace until the resurrection morn, when she shall hear the glad promise, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Death, the cruel monster, calls
The dearest first away;
He drives his arrows at the best,
The noblest form of clay.

A monument may mark the spot,
When calm thy dust shall sleep;
And hearts as warm may gather there,
And silently may weep;

But in my heart thy image still
Shall ever be enshrined;
And though I moisten not with tears,
My grief lies deep in mind.

FOR RENT—ON THE SHARES.
THE farm on which I now reside, adjoining the borough of Oquessport.
Possession given on or before the 1st day of April, 1863.
Jan. 10, 1863. MARTHA C. McCAHAN.

ESTRAY NOTICE.
CAME to the residence of the subscriber, residing in Freedom township, about the middle of October, 1862, a BRINDLE STEER, supposed to be about eighteen months old, has a piece cut off the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
Jan. 10, 1863—3t-pd. JAS. MALONE.

LICENSE.
THE following named persons have filed their petitions with the Court of Quarter Sessions for Tavern License, to be presented at January Sessions, 1863:
John Smith, Tavern, Altoona.
Adam Behm, " " " "
Caroline Shank, " " " "
Bernard Wissel, " " " "
W. Tillamott, " " " "
Wm. K. Leonard, " Hollidaysburg.
Daniel K. Ramey, " Tyrone Boro.
Israel Miller, " " "
Jan. 10, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Clerk.

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

With all the Recent Improvements,
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tulle to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can sew, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can sew, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborate as finished as art can make them.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a Copy of "Singer & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7-3-6

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

The Perfection of Mechanism,
BEING a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined.
One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half a dozen, \$20.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, \$35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address
HUBBARD BROS & CO., Sole Importers,
Cor. Nassau and John st., New York.
Dec. 27, 1862—6w.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County.

Simon Beard, No. 79 of Oct. Term, 1861, Foreign Attachment. And now, 3d Nov. 1862, on motion of T. Banks, Esq. the Court give Judgment as reg

AND now, 24th November, 1862, affidavit of Plaintiff filed, claiming the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents, balance due on book account, and enters a rule on the Defendants to answer the demand on the 17th day of January, 1863, in accordance with the Act of Assembly.
From the Record.
Certified by A. S. MORROW, Pro'ly.
December 6, 1862—6t.

Notice of Appeals.

THE Assessor of the 17th Collection District of Pennsylvania hereby gives notice that in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th section of the Excise Act of Congress, approved the 1st day of July, A. D. 1862, he will hold his Appeals in the counties comprising his District, as follows:

Cambria: At Ebensburg, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of December, A. D. 1862.
For the county of Blair, at Hollidaysburg, the 19th and 20th days.

For the county of Mifflin, at Lewistown, the 23d, 24th and 25th days.

At Huntingdon, the 27th, 30th, and 31st days. To be adjourned beyond said days, if necessary.

Assistant Assessors are hereby notified to have all their returns made out in a suitable manner.
All accounts, according to a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must be made out in mercantile style, verified and receipted.

No Assessor nor Assistant Assessor is qualified to administer an oath by virtue of his office.

But one return of the property of residents of your division is necessary to be made.

The record list refers to property of non-residents. In such cases you will consult the law and follow it strictly.

The assessment books will be open at the residence of the Assistant Assessors in their several divisions, for fifteen days prior to the holding of the Appeals, for the inspection of any one interested.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 29, 1862. Assessor.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to \$25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

E. G. PRICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF 17th Dist., Pennsylvania, Main st., Johnstown.
Notice to Distillers of Spirits, Refiners of Coal Oil and Brewers.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above named occupations, is called to sections 89, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The books for making returns and keeping accounts of articles produced will be furnished to parties by my deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions, during the present month. I will announce the appointment of my deputy collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.
SAMUEL J. RYER, Col. 17th Dis.
Johnstown, Nov. 15, 1862.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clinton Mills Premium Papers, Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 DECKMAN STREET, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Eraser Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack. An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press, A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—The most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States.

JOHN J. MERRITT, Wholesale Stationer.

Nov. 15, 1862. 18 Deckman st., N. Y.

Office of Jay Cooke,

BY SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of \$56, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all

friends would rejoice to provide for them.

In addition to the expenses of attending and bringing home our sick and wounded as above stated, I have expended less than \$4000 in the transportation of friends of sick, killed, or wounded volunteers, and other persons sent by me for their care to the several battle-fields and hospitals, and in bringing home for interment the bodies of those slain. The whole expense incurred under the joint resolution was five thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-three cents, the details of which will be found in the report of the Surgeon General and of the Chief of Transportation.

I have uniformly, when applied to, allowed the expense of transportation of one person to the field to bring home the body of his friend or relation, and the expense of his return with the body. The cost of this has not exceeded \$600, which is included in the sum of less than \$4,000, above stated.

In this connection I must speak with applause of the active benevolence of our citizens, who have without compensation devoted their time and care to their suffering fellow-citizens, disabled by the casualties of war. Not only have many gone to the field, to administer their kind offices, but in every part of the Commonwealth thousands have applied their means and exertions to the same end; and especially have the women of Pennsylvania, obeying their true womanly instincts, shown that they are worthy to be the mothers, wives, and sisters of the brave men, whom they have stimulated to their duty, and soothed and nursed in the sufferings that have ensued the performance of it.

The city of Philadelphia having patriotically offered to the United States, League Island as a donation for a Navy Yard, Congress directed a commission to report upon the availability of that site and also of New London. To the general astonishment, a majority of the commission have reported in favor of New London, but the minority has presented a report, which is fortified by the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, showing so conclusively the superiority of League Island that it is scarcely possible that Congress should hesitate to select that location. To establish a Navy Yard for the construction of iron clad vessels at a point remote from all necessary supplies, situated on salt water, and accessible by more than one route to any enemy, who may have a momentary superiority at sea, would appear to be quite inconsistent with the wisdom of Congress, especially when a site is offered convenient to iron, coal and other necessary supplies, situated on fresh water with a sufficient depth for the draught of large vessels, and safe from hostile attack by its position.

Capt. Henry E. Wrigley, of the city of Philadelphia, at my request, and without compensation, has made a report to me on the defenses of the Delaware, which I herewith transmit for information.

In July last, I received, at Pittsburgh, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the subject from the company suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this message.

If the Legislature should accept the donation, I recommend that it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers, and that the trustees appointed to superintend the erection and management of the asylum be authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens may offer. In a well managed establishment of that kind, it is probable that the pensions to be allowed by the Government to the men, will enable them to support themselves with comfort. By an act of Congress passed on the second day of July, 1862, lands were granted to the several States for the endowment, support and maintenance by each State, of at least one college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics.

I recommend that proper provision be made by the Legislature for having the lands thus granted to this State selected, and the title made to the State, and that Congress be requested to allow the lands and their proceeds to be used by the State in the construction and support of such an asylum as I have above suggested.

The details of the operation of the common school system, during the school year that terminated on the 1st Monday in June 1862, manifest scarcely any evil effects from the troubled state of the country. Absence of the usual degree of progress in the various departments is the only result observable. To have held its own, however, during the severe ordeal to which, in common with all our great social interests and enterprises, it has been subjected, is the strongest proof of its inherent vigor, and of the hold it possesses upon the affections as well as the judgment of the people of the State.

It has come to my knowledge that in some parts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in money but in orders on storekeepers for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the storekeepers. It is a system most unjust and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficul-

ties which occasionally occur between employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a fair day's labor, should receive a fair day's wages, is but the dictate of common honesty; and while it would be most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is in my judgment incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that whatever may be the wages stipulated, they shall be so paid that the recipient may purchase necessities for himself and his family, where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effectual action.

I believe that the several charitable institutions to which the Legislature has been accustomed to grant aid, have been well managed during the past year.

The Wyoming Canal is still in the hands of the receiver. Certain creditors of the company having instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for selling the canal under the mortgage, the Attorney General has intervened in the suit to oppose the making of a decree of sale. No decree has been made, and the proceedings are yet pending. Meanwhile, it being alleged that the subscribers and stockholders have paid up but a small part of the nominal capital of the company, an information has been filed in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General, to compel them to pay up the capital, or such charges, and assessments as may be necessary to extinguish the debt due to the Commonwealth. This proceeding is also still pending. It is understood that the gross receipts of the canal during the last season have been about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars and the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of the company a little over fifty thousand dollars.

In pursuance of the joint resolution passed 11th April, 1862, the Attorney General has instituted proceedings on the proper cashier's bonds, to recover the money due to the Commonwealth by the Bank of Commerce of Erie, and I have employed John H. Walker, Esq., as special counsel for the Commonwealth, in the prosecution of the officers of the bank in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.

In accordance with the provision of the Act of 6th May, 1862, an information in equity was filed by the Attorney General against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Sunbury, in October last.

By an Act passed on the 16th day of May, 1861, a company was incorporated by the name of the Navy Yard, Broad street and Fairmount railway company. It being alleged that the company, instead of making a railway on the route and in the manner prescribed by its charter, is constructing a railroad of a different character by a route, extending from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad depot to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad depot, both within the city of Philadelphia, the Attorney General has proceeded against the company by *quo warranto* for the violation of its charter, and has also filed an information for the purpose of restraining the company from proceeding in the construction of their road. Both these proceedings are now pending.

By the act of 29th March, 1813, it was provided that citizens absent from home in actual military service might exercise their right of suffrage as if they were present at the usual places of election. This act was substantially re-enacted in the general election law passed on the 2d of July, 1839. The Supreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendments of 1838, this provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the service two hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are disfranchised. This seems to be a hard measure—that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. I recommend that the necessary steps be forthwith commenced to amend the constitution, so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens who are thus excluded.

I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the most causeless and wicked rebellion which history records, depend the honor, the interests and the whole future welfare to the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or for forming separate Confederacies, or any other schemes for creating general confusion and ruin, and aiding and comforting the traitors who are in arms against their country.

This State has furnished more men for the defense of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war, than any other State. She has given her blood and treasure freely, and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needed. Her people intend that by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wails of masked enemies or the vacillation of feeble friends. On the contrary, they will, (as is their right), insist that competent Integrity, Earnestness, Intellect and vigor shall be employed in the public service, to preserve the Government, and to maintain the unity of the country.

A. G. CURTIN.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1863.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND ALWAYS READY. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, **MOTHERS** Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for **Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds**

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gend drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to tell Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaklava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sore and Scalding Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

* * * S. H. at the Manufacture of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.



BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been \$2.50, as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: B. A. McMURTRY, President; THOMAS BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville; N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city.

TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMEL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Valencia base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel. Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15, 1861.
JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for **PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH**? Use **DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER**, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your **BREATH** is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friend? Use **DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH**. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for **CANKER, BAD BRUSH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH**, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from **TOOTH-ACHE**? Get **DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTH-ACHE DROPS**. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with **NEURALGIA**? Get **DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS**. The most effective and delightful remedy known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of **DENTAL REMEDIES** and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get **DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY**, the newest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, \$1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will get the best, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

NEW FIRM! New Store!—New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK MCCOY & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions,

always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—ly.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor

In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Switzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds.

Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. &c.]

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS

OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY

FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This

has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the **MULTIPEDAL TRUSS** of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York.

Nov. 15, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give

notice that I have appointed, as my

Assistants, for the 17th Assessment Dis-

trict of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. S. G. Whitaker, Hunt-

ington borough, Oncida, Henderson and

Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. Joseph Johnston, West, Barree,

Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O.,

Petersburg.

3d. Horace L. Brown, Cassville bor-

ough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay

townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. John Garner, Penn, Hopewell and

Junata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. John Hayter, Walker, Porter and

Morris townships, and Alexandria bor-

ough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. Levi Evans, Carbon township. P.

O., Coalmont.

7th. John R. Stonebraker, Franklin

and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain

Forges.

8th. Benj. Lutz, Mt. Union and Shir-

leysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Crom-

well, Dublin and Tell townships. P. O.,

Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. Jos. Milliken, borough of Lewis-

town, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton,

Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown

and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O.,

Lewistown.

10th. Robt. Sterrett, Armagh, Old and

New Brown, Union and Menno townships.

P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. C. Blythe Jones, For all that part

of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg

and Gaysport boroughs southward of the

turnpike and to the westward of the Holli-

daysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and

that part of Freedom township eastward of

the road leading from Hollidaysburg to

Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Green-

field townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. Daniel C. Gibboney, all that part

of Allegheny township westward of the

Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R.,

all of Juniata township, that part of

Freedom township west of the Claysburg

road.

13th. Samuel Smith, Frankstown, Cath-

arine and Tyrone townships.

14th. Robert Alexander, Woodberry,

Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. George W. Russ, Snyder, Antis

and Logan townships, and that part of

Allegheny township eastward of the Holli-

daysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and

that part of Blair township and Holli-

daysburg and Gaysport boroughs north-

ward of the turnpike and eastward of the

Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R.

and Altoona borh. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. John Bowman, Johnstown to

Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh

borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. Samuel Singer, Conemaugh, Yoder

and Taylor townships. P. O., John-

stown.

18th. Jos. Miller, Croyle, Richland,

and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore

borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. John Elder, White and Chest

townships. P. O., Carrollton.

20th. Dr. G. W. Strohecker, Clearfield

township and Chest Springs borough. P. O.,

Chest Springs.

21st. Newton J. Roberts, Cambria town-

ship and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Eb-

ensburg.

22d. James Conrad, Munster and Wash-

ington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. Timothy R. Davis, Jackson and

Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. Hugh McCoy, Gallitzin, Loretto,

and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp.

P. O., Loretto.

25th. John Porter, Carroll and Susque-

hanna townships and Carrollton borough.

P. O., Newman's Mills.